We are enabled to lay before our readers to-day the report of Senator Douglas, accompanying the bill for organizing the Territory of Nebraska. Upon perusing this important document, our readers will readily comprehend why we attach so much importance to it. In upholding the policy of the present administration with such efficiency as we could command, we have been forced to vindicate the President as well as ourself against the charge of favoring tree-soilism and disunionism. Our vindication of both rested upon the assumption, which we have felt fully authorized to adopt, that the policy of the administration recognises none as orthordox democrats who do not faithfully abide by the Compromise of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery issue. Upon this ground we have gone before the country, and upon that issue we have signally triumphed. The Nebraska bill is drawn upon the same principles, and presents an opportunity for a practical vindication of the policy of the administration, which is destined to exert a prominent influence on the public mind. But so important a document will command universal attention, and needs no commenda-Wash. Union.

REPORT.

The Committee on Territories, to which was referred a bill for an act to establish the Territory of Nebraska, have given the same that serious and deliberate consideration which its great importance demands, and beg leave to report it back to the Senate, with various amendments, in the form of a substi-

The principal amendments which your committee deem it their duty to commend to the favorable action of the Senate, in a special report, are those in which the principles established by the compromise measures of 1850, so far as they are applicable to territorial organization, are proposed to be affirmed and carried into practical operation within the limits of the new Territory.

The wisdom of those measures is attested not less by their salutary and beneficial effects in allaying sectional agitation and restoring peace and harmony to an irritated and distracted people, than by the cordial and almost universal approbation with which they have been received and sanctioned by the whole country. In the judgment of your committee, those measures were intended to have a far more comprehensive and enduring effect than the mere adjustment of the difficulties arising out of the recent acquisition of Mexican territory. They were designed to establish certain great principles, which would not only furnish adequate remedies for existing evils, but, in all time to come, avoid the perils of a similar agitation, by withdrawing the question of slavery from the halls of Congress and the political arena, and committing it to the arbitrament of those who were immediately interested in, and alone responsible for, its consequences. With the view of conforming their action to what they regard the settled policy of the government, sanctioned by the approving voice of the American people, your committee have deemed it their duty to incorporate and perpetuate in their territorial bill the principles and spirit of those measures. If any other considerations were necessary to render the propriety of this course imperative upon the committee, they may be found in the fact that the Nebraska country occupies the same relative position to the slavery question as did New Mexico and Utah when those Territories were organized. It was a disputed point whether slavery was prohibited by law in the country acquired from Mexico. On the one hand, it was contended, as a legal proposition, that slavery having been prohibited by the enactments of Mexico, according to the laws of nations, we received the country with all its local laws and domestic institutions attached to the soil, so far as they did not conflict with the constitution of the United States; and that a law, either protecting or prohibiting slavery, was not repugnant to that instrument, as was evidenced by the fact that one half of the States of the Union tolerated, while the other half prohibited, the institution of slavery. On the other hand, it was insisted that, by virtue of the constitution of the United States, every citizen had a right to remove to any territory of the Union, and carry his property with him, under the protection of law, whether that property consisted in persons or things. The difficulties arising from this diversity of opinion, were greatly aggravated by the fact that there were many persons, on both sides of the legal controversy, who were unwilling to abide the decision of the courts on the matters in dispute. Thus, among those who claimed that the Mexican laws were still in force, and, consequently, that slavery was already prohibited in those territories by valid enactment, there were many who insisted upon Congress making the matter certain by enacting another prohibition. In like manner, some of those who argued that the Mexican laws had ceased to have any binding force, and that the constitution tolerated and protected slave property in those territories, were unwilling to trust the decision of the courts upon that point, and insisted that Congress should by direct enactment remove all legal obstacles to the in-

Such being the character of the controversy in respect to the territory acquired from Mexico, a similar question has arisen in regard to the right to hold slaves in the proposed Tterritory of Nebraska, when the Indian laws shall be withdrawn and the country thrown open to emigration and settlement. By the 8th section of "An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an original footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories," approved March 6, 1820, it was provided: "That in all territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, which lics north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

troduction of slaves into those territories.

law in New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by valid enactment. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void; while the prevailing sentiment in a large portion of the Union sustains the doctrine that the constitution of the Unite States give to every citizen an unalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his proper-

Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican

ty, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of law. Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matter in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act delaratory of the true intent of the constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it ta slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the 8th section of the Missouri act, or by any act delaratory of the meaning of the constitu-tion in respect to the legal points in dispute. Your

committee deem it fortunate for the peace of the country and the security of the Union that the con-troversy then resulted in the adoption of the compro-mise measures, which the two great political parties, with singular unanimity, have affirmed as a cardinal article of their faith, and proclaimed to the world as article of their faith, and proclaimed to the world as a final settlement of the controversy, and an end of the agitation. A due respect, therefore, for the avowed opinions of senators, as well as a proper sense of patriotic duty, enjoin upon your committee the principles, and even a literal adoption of the enactments, of that adjustment, in all their territorial bills, so far as the same are not locally inapplicable. Those enactments embrace, among other things

less material to the matters under consideration, the

following provisions: "When admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution

may prescribe at the time of their admission. That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly.

That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the Unit-ed Strates; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or oth-

er property of residents. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court. shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that, in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decisions of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia."

To which may be added the following proposition, affirmed by the act of 1850, known as the fugitive-That the provisions of the "Act respecting fugi-

tives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February 12th, 1793, and the provisions of the "Act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act, approved September 18th, 1850, shall extend to and be in force in all the organized Territories," as well as the various States of the Union.

From these provisions it is apparent that the compromise measures of 1850 affirm and rest upon the following propositions:

First, that all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose.

Second, that "all cases involving title to slaves" and "questions of personal freedom," are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Third, that the provisions of the constitution of the United States in respect to fugitives from service are to be carried into faithful execution in all "the organized Territories" the same as in the States.

The substitute for the bill which your committee have prepared, and which is commended to the favorable action of the Senate, proposes to carry those propositions and principles into practical operation, in the precise language of the compromise measures

WESTERN DEMOCRACY. We are pleased to see in the Asheville News, a call for a meeting of the Buncombe democracy to appoint delegates to the Convention to be held this spring. We hope all the Western counties will hold meetings and appoint delegates that will attend the Convention. The time has been when the voice of the Western democracy was but a feeble cry, and scarcely heard beyond the shadows of their own mountains. That voice has been, until recently, overwhelmed by the loud shout of victorious Whiggery; but it is now swelling clearer and clearer, and mingles in harmony with the voice of the State democracy.

It is true that it is quite inconvenient for Western gentlemen to attend the Convention in Raleigh, and we would be gratified if that body would meet at this point. We believe it would be more numerously attended, and that a fuller expression of the feeling of the party would be elicited. Even the Eastern members could attend with less inconvenience than those from the extreme West. But let that body meet where it may, we trust the West will be fully represented. She owes it to herself to let her sentiments be heard, and we urge upon our friends of this section the necessity of taking such steps as will insure their representation.

The West has heretofore been the stronghold o Whiggery in this State, and the call for its. "thunder" was answered for many years with peals that were deafening to democracy; but the light of truth has shone in among the mountains, and as a natural consequence Whiggery has waned and democracy flourished. What was formerly the first Congressional district of the State gave Mr. Manly a majority of about 3000 in 1848; in 1850 that majority was reduced to about 2000, and in 1852 it came down to about 1500. Thus we see half the power of Whiggery destroyed in four years, and in four more we hope to see the other half share the same fate.

The Western Democrats have every thing to encourage them. From a hopeless and despised minority they have risen to prominence and a position that commands respect and deference. Let their voice be heard in the Convention with their brethren from the East and centre, and we have no doubt that a selection will be made of a candidate for Governor, upon whom all can unite with an enthusiasm that will insure his triumphant election.

Salisbury Banner.

OUR FATHER. Often in the morning when we awaken, we hear a little childish voice saying, "come Bobby let's say our prayers," and then together both little voices offer up the most beautiful of all peti-

"Our Father which art in Heaven."

All over the world, in castle and hall, by the prince and peasant, is that most beautiful prayer repeated but above all, it sounds sweetest when lisped by the sunny-haired child at it's mother's knee. Mark the little bending form-the hair put softly back, the tiny white hands folded, the reverned glance bent towards hers, as though it was a Saviour in its moth-

Blessed little children! What a dreary waste, what a wide and fruitless wilderness would this world be without them! How often the toiling mother wakes almost despairing-there is no food in the house-her ceaseless labor will hardly buy bread.

As she looks upon the red sun, with sad forebodings-knows not how to procure a meal for her little ones-sweetly steal upon her senses, the murmuring of infant voices. She listens. Her very babes are looking trustingly towards heaven. They have hushed their sports, and kneeling together by their poor couch they say

"Give us this day our daily bread."

Her soul grows strong within her; she knows God will never forsake her and with tears she thanks Him that she ever taught them how to pray.

And are there little children who never say, Father l" Are there mothers so lost to all that is holy and beautiful in heaven and on earth, that they put their babes to sleep without teaching them upon whose arm they rest? When night folds her starry curtain above them, and the moon looks down, silvering the meadows and spangling the trees, do they not tell them who in His goodness made all this beauty? and how with sweet confidence they should trust in Him?

We turn suddenly from the picture of a prayer-less mother. Parents, if your children have never repeated "Our Father," at their nightly orisons, teach them now. When you are lying in your silent graves, the memory of that little sentence, "lead us not into temptation," may bear them safely through a world of danger.

ANDREW JACKSON.

It is vain to deny to Jackson a title to greatness.

He achieved great things, and won a succession of splendid triumphs, unequalled in the history of any man, save one, of his generation. He achieved them, not by the force of accident-but because of the power within him. It is idle to discuss the ability or the merits of a man, who, in different, and these the highest, departments of human enterprise, succeeds, not in one department, or as to one measure, but in all departments and in all things, throughout a long succession of years and of struggles, against the greatest and most various opposition. Such successes do not come by chance. But if we will not take this general conclusion, let us look to particulars. What did he accomplish? He raised himself, in a profession the least suited to his genius, of all others, at a time of life when men of real merit are only preparing themselves for local distinction, to the offices of Attorney General and of Judge, and when the scene changed from peace to war, he rose at once to the post of General, and, in a few months, won the most brilliant successes and the brightest laurels of the war, and placed himself side by side with the great captains of the world. He took his seat in the Senate of the United States; he was soon the strongest candidate before the people for President, bearing the palm from the veteran politicians and established statesmen of the country. Defeated in the house by politicians, he turned defeat into victory, and established upon it a sure and lasting ascendendency. He was lifted by the strongest tide of personal popularity to the first office of his country, and held power against an opposition more powerful than ever before assailed an administration. But he did much more than this; he impressed his name and character upon the country more deeply than any man the father of his country only excepted, ever did, before or after him. He gave a fresh and awakening influence to the popular mind-taught more effectively than Jefferson, the masses their power, threw off the influence of old politicians, and started the government and the people onward in a new and more impulsive career. He opened a new era in American politics, with new measures, new ideas, and new politicians. He founded a party more perfect in its organization, more lasting in its duration than any before established—giving its own line of statesmen and its own course of policy to the country; a party from which was to rise a stronger influence upon the world and the indefinite increase of the wealth, territory and population of the republic. He consolidated the strength and energies of the government; made it formidable, feared and respected by foreign powers; insomuch that he addressed the head of the second power of Europe with the imperious tone of a rich creditor pursuing a bilking bankrupt, and forced him to settlement of a claim upon an open threat of chastisement. He found a confederacy-and left an empire. He altered the monetary system of government-struck down the Bank of the United States-raised up and sustained the State Banks, and finally blew them up as so many torpedoes; and, for a time, nearly abolished the whole credit system of a great trading people. He struck down the doctrines of States' Rights in their sanctions and substance, and in their strongholds, and with them, the flower of the disciples of that school to whom he had owed his elevation, in great part; and established national doctrines and ideas which placed the government on the basis vainly before contended for by Washington and Marshall. He subdued the Senate. He placed his rejected minister at its head; it rebuked his course. He made it draw black lines around its records; and he raised up another, if not two, presidents to rule after he had withdrawn from office; and continued after his retirement, and to the close of his life, the ruling spirit of his own party. This he did without the aid of the politicians-he needed no conduit between himself and the people. He operated directly upon the public mind; indeed, the most popular of his followers held his popularity on the tenure of his will and as a reflection of his chief's; desertion of him and his cause was popular ostacism. If he were powerful enough to raise up whom he chose-he was powerful enough to put down whom he chose. His name and his influence were as pervasive as the atmosphere; it fixed the selection and promotion of the cabinet minister, even of the President-and also that of the lowest official of an obscure municipality. Mr. Calhoun was sitting upon the comfortable

perch of the Vice Presidency, thinking no harm, evidently quite content with the prospect before him. It was seemingly a good time for him. His foible was not supposed to be a criminal indifference, much less an unconquerable aversion to the high posts of the public service. He was young-just reaching the meridian glory of faculties equal to the discharge of any civic duty to which he could be called; he had already won the highest distinction; and he had won it without calling into service half of the talent he possessed. Jackson was in the hevday of a popularity such as no man of his country. its father and founder only excepted, had ever held; and he was Jackson's lieutenant; and yet so unexceptionably had he borne himself, that, though identified with the administration and its early supporter, he had given no offence to the opposition; indeed he had run upon its ticket, too, for Vice President. States Rights doctrines were in the ascendant, and the executive countenance shone kindly upon them and their supporters. The long sighted politicians had began to look upon him and fawn around him as the successor; Clay was under the ban; the man of Braintree, like a greater, was on his ocean rack; Crawford was a paralytic. Who and what stood between him and Dwight's prediction, or rather the fulfilment of it? Serenely-we may imagine him -gazing through the bow-window of the Capitol, up towards that building at the other end of the avenue, and bethinking him that only a few more years, with all the accidents which might shorten that period in his favour, stood between him and the gold en guerdon for which so many hearts were fevering. Jackson's angry stamp disturbed the reverie, and with that stamp the platform fell beneath him, and he dropped down a thousand feet into the political house below! Where were now the legions of friends with whom his slightest utterance was the definition of a proverb-"the condensed wisdom of

He counted them at break of day,

But when the sun set, where were they! Who offended Jackson was doomed. Like a migh ty Nimrod, he threw his lariat from the Capitol, and throttled and broke down to death or submission the most powerful senators even at the remotest corner of the republic. Talent and genius, and learning, and cloquence, and statesmanship cordoned themselves around him in strenuous warfare : but his single arm, like Murat's on the Mount o Transfiguration, rolled back the brilliant charge and left him still unhurt-not a feather of his plume away-in possession of the heights of power. And, finally, according to Thomas Marshall, when

he was about quitting the world, he turned Presbyterian and trampled Satan under foot, the last, and perhaps, the greatest of his victories.

It may well be doubted if the records of ancient or of modern times transmit or exhibit to us a name more distinguished for sublime and unfaltering courage than that of Andrew Jackson. He never seemed to rise to, but ever to stand level with, its loftiest exigencies. There was nothing in the shape of danger or responsibility which he feared to bravenot to meet merely, but to go in quest of-not to endure, but to defy and to master. He was chary of his fame; he loved applause; but when did he pause in the execution of a purpose to count its cost to his reputation, or when did he ever falter when the chivalry and the flower of his early and better supporters descried his banners by battalions? If anything can appal a politician's heart or stay his hand, civil war may do it. But in the case of South Carolina, he contemplated that result, and prepared for it with the coolness and determination of a common-place business matter. He stood forth a pecu-liar and original man in the great attribute of conceiving and executing purposes and plans, from the very contemplation of which common-place politicians shrink in dismay.

Southern Literary Messenger.

Sowing Guano on the Snow. The propriety of top dressing the wheat crop in the spring, remains, up to this time, one of doubt. At the Agricultural up to this time, one of doubt. At the Agricultural Fair in Richmond the information was sought for but could not be elicited. This will be the case no longer, for we are surprised of a number of gentlemen who are about to top dress their wheat crop by sowing guano on the present covering of snow. The testimony of these gentlemen will be valuable, and we hope that all who make an experiment of the kind will be careful to keep correct notes, and furnish them hereafter to the press.

Fred. Heral!

For the Standard. PROF. HEDRICK'S ANALYSES. An analysis of soil furnished by Mr. L. F. Siler, of Cherokee county, N. C., by Benjamin S. Hedrick, Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemis-

try, in the University of North Carolina: Water. Insoluble silica and alumina (sand and clay) Soluble silica Oxide of Manganese Lime . . Potassa . Magnesia (a trace) . . . Phosphoric acid Sulphuric acid Humic acid .

An analysis of Marl, from Wayne county-specimen marked "Griswold's, No. 1: from the hill on the river,"-by B. S. Hedrick, Professor of Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry, in the Universi-

ty of N. Carolina: . 38.78 Soluble silica . Alumina, soluble in hydrochloric acid Oxide of iron Oxide of Manganese . . . Carbonate of lime Carbonate of iron Sulphuric acid

MR. HOLDEN: In a late number of the "Standard' I noticed the above analyses of soil and marl which are said to have been made by Prof. Hedrick, who has lately received the appointment of Professor of Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry in the University. I have often wondered that such a Professorship has not been established there before, but I suppose that it might be said that this one instance of neglect should not be singled out from a multitude of others as a matter of astonishment, when it is recollected that our State has so justly been styled the Rip Van Winkle of the Union. Of the application of science to agriculture, I have been long convinced, not only from the strong reasoning which it carries with it, but from the many practical illustrations which I have witnessed.

Personally, I know nothing of Prof. Hedrick, but must conclude that he is a gentleman of good private character, or he would not have received the position at the hands of the Trustees which he now holds. But I do say that if the two above analyses are to be taken as criterions of his qualifications, that he is unqualified, and do not ask the public to take my word for it, but hear my reasons for making the statement. The fact of these analyses being placed before the public, would justify the conclusion that they are specimens of what the future analyses will be which may be made by the gentleman. That all experiments in the various branches of science which are made public are open to criticism, cannot be denied, and that it is the duty of every friend of science to put error to flight, come whence it may. It is with these convictions that I undertake to satisfy every unprejudiced man that the analyses alluded to are entirely incorrect, and are not calculated to advance the farming interest of the State, which I understand was the object in view when it was proposed to establish this connection with the University. By reference to the analysis of Mr. Siler's soil, it will be seen that it is not classsified at all; there is, from the analysis, no telling whether it is a clay, sandy, or loamy soil. The amount taken for experiment is not as much as it should have been by threefourths, for the reason that by having four hundred instead of one hundred grains for experiment, the smaller elements could have been reduced to the proper per cent. 'In estimating the elements, Alumina and Silica, (sand and clay) there is no separation made of the two, which should have been done, by which means the soil could easily have been classed The amount of phosphoric acid is estimated to be 03, (three one hundreths of a grain,) which I contend is a smaller quantity than any means for weighing which are in existence can detect. There is also a trace of magnesia noted, and in the estimate marked nothing, what is the use of this I cannot see. In calculating the loss sustained in carrying one hundred grains of common earth through the various processes requisite for the completion of an analysis, it is here reported 36 (thirty-six one hundredths of a grain) which is a smaller quantity than it is at all reasonable would be lost. Only think of the different times that evaporation, filtration and decantation are practiced by which the soil is so often changed from one vessel to another. This ought to satisfy any one of the impossibility of its being accomplished with so little loss as is here reported. Let any farmer in our State, with perhaps few exceptions, take this analysis of the soil from the farm of Mr. Siler, and I am sure he would not know any more of what it would require for its renovation after looking at it than before, to say nothing of his knowledge of where he could get the fertilisers at such a cost as to justify their application. It seems to me about equal to a physician sitting down and writing in medical technics a prescription for a member of a farmer's family, and telling him to go to his office and get the constituents. The duty of an Agricultural Chemist in North Carolina at present must, it seems to me, go farther than laying before our farmers a simple analysis of their soils; he must go on and tell them where they are to get the materials to supply the wanting elements, and also what will correct such as are present, and inflict an injury upon their crops. I assure the farmers of North Carolina that it requires something for a Chemist to know at present besides originating speculations and hypotheses in the Laboratory; he must have some practical experience in field experiments. I shall, for the present, not speak of the analysis of marl made from the farm of Mr. Griswold; but that it is erroneous I am prepared to prove, and will do so if occasion requires. I have, as most people in the State know, been battling in defence of agricultural science for some time past, and before I undertook to set myself up as a teacher in it, I applied myself closely for four years or more in gaining a knowledge of the theory as well as the practice of good farming; and I still cling to the position with which I first started out, to put error to flight come whence

it may; so that this is my apology for troubling the pulic at this time.

J. F. TOMPKINS. ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR. In the year 1854 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon. 1. The Moon will be partially eclipsed on the 12th of May, beginning at 10h. 52m. a. m., consequently invisible to us.

2. There will be an annular eclipse of the Sun on the 26th May, visible as follows: Beginning at 4h. 10 m.; greatest obscuration 4h. 36 m.; end, 6h. 84m., p. m.

Eclipse begins 147 degrees, 52 minutes, from vortex to the right. Digits, eclipsed 101 on the Northern Limb.

The line of central and annular eclipse passes through a portion of the Northern portion of the

Northern part of the United States and Southern

part of British America. This will the largest eclipse visible in the United States until the year 1900, when the Sun will be to tallp eclipsed, the centre passing near Washington.

8. A partial eclipse of the Moon, will occur on the 4th of November, at 4h 11m. p. m., invisible. The Moon will rise with a light shade on its Northern

4. The Sun will be totally eclipsed on the 20th of November, the middle occurring at 5h 14m., a. m., invisible. The eclipse will be central and total in the Southern part of Africa, South America, and the Southern Ocean.

Done Brown. The Duke of Argyle, as we gather from a Scotch paper, dresses in Brown clothes; rides in a Brown Carriage, drawn by two brown horses; and everything in his house at Inversry is brown, from the paper on the walls to the chair covers and wood scuttles. We presume, then, that his grace, being a studious man, will often be in "a brown study."

MARRIED.

In this City, on the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., by the Rev. Dr. Lacy, Mr. James C. N. Bonner to Mias Elizabeth Ashley, daughter of the late William Ashley.

In the vicinity of Eagle Rock, Wake county, on the 27th Dec., by Wm. Hood, Esq., John Earp, Esq., to Miss Parthenia Medlin, daughter of Kinchin Medlin, Esq.

On the 3rd of January, 1854, in the vicinity of Wakefield, Wake county, by Wm. H. Hood, Esq., John Fason, Esq., to Miss Mary Riley, daughter of Mrs. Mary Riley, all of Wake.

WAYNE INSTITUTE & NORMAL COL-LEGE.—GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.—WM. ROBIN-SON, President, and Principal of the Classical Department. John Robinson, Principal of the English Department, and

Miss Emily Webb, Principal of the Female Schools. TRUSTEES.

Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Win. K. Lane, Richard Washington, John A. Green, Wm. T. Dortch, J. J. Baker, Wm. B. Ed-mundson, John T. Kennedy, Council Best, Wm. C. Bryan, and William Robinson. The Spring Session of each year will open on the 1st Mon-

day in January, and close on the 4th Friday in May. The Fall term will open on the 1st Monday in July, and close on the 4th Friday in November.

The school is in a flourishing condition, and the large number of students already in attendance, fully attests wide spread reputation of Mr. Robinson as a thorough and

practical teacher, who, with competent assistants, are labor-ing with indefatigable zeal, for the prosperity of the Institu-There will be an Annual Examination at the close of each Spring Term, and in order to prepare creditably for this, it is earnestly desired that students should be always present at the opening of each session. For rates of tuition, terms of admission &c., address the JOHN A. GREEN, Secretary. 104-15J. Principal. JOHN Goldsborough, Nov. 2, 1853.

WALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers his entire Real Estate for sale, upon which 2000 acres are cleared and well improved, with a new and commodious Dwelling House and all necessary out houses. The farm is well improved and soil produces kindly all of the products generally grown in the Eastern part of North Carolina. There are enough Turpentiue Lands adjoining and attached to the farm to work from 60 to 70 active hands; 32 sets of boxes cut and ready for immediate use, and round pine enough to cut nearly or quite as many more. Two stills, well fitted up and in good order, with a new Grist and Steam Saw Mill for the convenience of the farm and Turpentine operations, and a new Vessel, all of which will be sold if application be made before 1st January next. Terms will be accommodating. A sufficient number of Waggons and Teams, and stock of every kind, with a year's provision will oe furnished to the purchaser on liberal terms, if desirable. Persons wishing to make a valuable investment are requested to come and examine the premi-

The subscriber has also 125 servants, say 60 men, balance women, boys, girls and children; amongst the men are valuable coopers, carpenters and a first rate blacksmith, the most of whom can be had by the purchaser, if desirable, on liberal and accommodating terms. Come and see

JOHN A. AVIRETT. Catherine Lake, Onslow Co., Nov. 8, 1853. 102-t1stJ.

PLEASANT GROVE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Franklin County, N. C. The 5th Session of this School will commence under the charge of Miss Harriet N. Adams, on the 1st Monday in January. The situation is one of the most healthy in the State, eight miles south of the White Sulphur and the Shoceo Springs. The young Ladies will have every facility afforded them in the prosecution of their studies, and will be under the immediate care of Miss Adams and Mrs. Branch, both in and out of School. This Institution is of the first order, and those who avail themselves

of its advantages will not be disappointed.

Those residing in the lower Counties, who desire health and comfort, together with a good opportunity of acquiring useful instruction, both in Literary and ornamental education, will do well to give this School a trial.

TERMS PER SESSION. Higher English branches, Lower Music on Piano, Drawing and French, each, ic work gratis. Board per month, Address, WM. J. BRANCH. Louisburg, N. C.

December 3, 1853. OUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.—WM. A. WATKINS Principal JOS J. AVERITT Associates WATKINS, Principal. JOS. J. AVERITT, Associate-The next Session will commence on the first Monday in Jan. uary, 1854, and continue five months.

Orthography, Reading, Writing Geography, Arith- | \$10 metic and English Grammar, Higher English Branches, Mathematics, Ancient Lan- 1 \$15

So deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. Board per month can be had at \$9.

Mr. Watkins is a Teacher of several years' experience, and furnishes the highest testimonials of qualification from the Faculty of Emory & Henry College, of which he is a graduate, as well as from a number of gentlemen of high standing in the neighborhood where he has been teaching. The Trustees therefore, bave every reason to regard them selves as fortunate in securing his services as Principal of

this Institution. Mr. Averitt bears with him a Diploma on the Latin Language, and several distinctions on other branches, from the University of Virginia. It is proposed to give instruction in the French and Spanish Languages to those who may desire it. JOEL KING, Pres't of the Board of Trustees.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, For any thing higher, For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,) KXTHA EXPENSES. Musie on Piano, Use of Instrument

The same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting Oil Painting, Needle Work, Board per month, Washing per month,
Musical Soirces will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,

Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

TOMBS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American Marble for Monuments, Tombs, and Head-stones, and Hearth, Paint-stones, Slabs for-Soda Founts, Bakers' Slabs, and Nova Scotia Grindstones, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head-stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to. The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh. His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The Subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any. Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1859 WILLIAM STRONACH.

MASONIC CLASSICAL INSTITUTE AT ROXBOROUGH, N. C.—The exercises of the Spring Session of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, 19th January next. Tuition per Session of five months

Classics and higher branches of Mathematics, English Grammar, Geography, &c., Primary branches, No deduction for absence except in case of protracted Board can be had in private families from \$6 to \$7 per

Roxborough is situated in a high and elevated section of country, preverbial for health, which makes it a desirable place for educational purposes. This, with the cheapness of living, recommends this Institution to parents and guardians who have sons and wards to educate. None, however, need make application except those of good moral character.

JAS. H. WOODY, Principal.

TRUSTEES. E. G. READE, ALEXANDER WALKER, C. S. WINSTEAD, C. H. JORDAN, GEORGE DANIEL, WM. O. BOWLER, JNO. BAIRD. JNO. A. BARNETT,

M ADISON SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Suitable buildings have been erected for the purpose of establishing a permaneut Female School in the town of Madison, N. C. This village is situated in a very healthy location, in Rockingham county, about fifteen miles west of Wentworth. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session will begin on the first Thursday in January, 1854, and end on the first Thursday in June. The second session will begin on the first Thursday in July and end on the first Thursday in December.

The whole expense per session for Boarding and Tuition, will be about \$50, except for Music and other ornamental

For further particulars, apply to the Principal.
REV. JACOB DOLL. Madison, N. C., Dec. 25, 1853.

Madison, N. C., Dec. 25, 1853.

12—4t.

AVE OU HEARD THE GLORIOUS NEWS THAT

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. are turning their immense
stock of Boots, Shoes and Trunks into Casn!! i—The chance
is still going on, and since we advertised to close out our
Fall and Winter stock at greatly reduced prices there has
been a steady increasing "rush and excitement," and it is
our determination to keep it up by offering greater bargains
than ever, until the whole stock shall be closed off.

We have still left a large stock of coarse Brogans and
lined and bound Brogans, Gents Water Proof Boots and
Dress Boots, Boy's Boots and Shoes of every kind. Ladies'
Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Jenny Lind Boote and Bontag Boots,
Misses and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of every description, all of which must and shall be sold by Christmas at
some price or other. some price or other.

We wish to make a clean sweep, so, reader, if you have any Boots or Shoes to buy, remember the Store that is offering bargains, and come at once to the Ladies' Shoe Saloon, No. 27, Main-street, Sign of the Big Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & 63.

SPRINGFIELD MALE AND FEMALE IN.
STITUTE.—The first session of this School will commence on the 2th January, 1854, under the superintendence of H. L. WINTON, Mrs. WINTON, and competent assignment. tants.

The School is situated on the Newbern road, in Walaccounty, eight miles East of Raleigh, in a healthy and agree, able neighborhood, and offers favorable inducements to those who desire to educate their children in the country.

Tuition, per session of five months, in the English branch in French, extra, in Music, extra,

Use of Piano,
Board, including fuel and lights, convenient to the School can be had for five dollars per month.

The Trustees have heen so fortunate as to secure the services, in the Musical Department, of Mr. Karl W. Petersili, W. J. BUSBEE, See'y Board of Trustees, of Raleigh.

Dec. 27, 1853. CRANE'S CREEK ACADEMY, Moore County N. C.—The second session of this school, located nine miles cast of Carthage, and near the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, will commence on Tuesday, the 3d of Jan.

Tuition payable in advance, \$8, \$10, \$12 50 and \$15 per Students can be prepared here for the University of North Board and washing can be obtained in the neighborhood

Board and washing can be obtained in the neighborhood, convenient to the Academy, at from \$5 to \$7 per month.

For further particulars direct (post paid) to the Principal, Cane's Creek P. O., N. C.. A. R. BLACK, Principal. December 17th, 1853.

The Spirit of the Age and Wilmington Journal will please copy 5 times and forward accounts to A. R. B Holly Spring High Literary School.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on the second MONDAY in January next, and continue five months. The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. M. Y. CHAPPELL, Principal, under whose charge the School has been so ably conducted during the past year.

First Class, comprising the Elementary English Branches

per session

Second Class, " More advanced English branches, " Third " " Languages, 12,00
Tuition will be exacted from each scholar, regularly extered, from the time of entrance to the close of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness; but subscribers will have the privilige of sending one other scholar to make up the lost time of a regular scholar, if desired.

This School is situated in a neighborhood justly celebrated for its piety, good order, and healthy location, and possessing few, if any, of those temptations to vice and immoralise ty which are unfortunately possessed by some.

Board, in good families, can be obtained at the low price of \$5 to \$6 per month. Parents or Guardians who wish to give their sons or wards a thorough preparatory education at little cost, would do well to send them to this School.

For further particulars address the Rev. P. W. Down President Board Trustees, or D. B. HOLLAND, Rec'd Sec'y, Holly Spring, N. C. December 19, 1853. N. B.—The Trustees of said School are specially requested to meet on the first day of the Session.

OUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.-Frank OUISBURG FEMALE SERVED AND ANE A RAY.

In County, N. C. A. H. RAY and JANE A RAY.

Principals and Teachers in the Solid Branches. Miss E. W.

Viscol Music. Miss S. P. Adams, Piane, F. CURTIS, Piano, Vocal Music. Miss S. P. Adams, Piane, F. cal Music, Drawing and Painting. Miss M. L. Pleasang, Penmanship, English Branches. Miss A. E. Kinero', Gutar, English Branches.

The next Session begins the 1st Monday in January,

Board and washing, \$45 per session. Tuition as formerly. The situation has superior advantages as regards health and good society. Persons desiring further information will have a Circular forwarded on application to the Principal, JOHN D. HAWKINS, President of the Board

WAT ARRESTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. inal Session of this Institution wil commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854. Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged oxLy from the time of entrance. For Circulars and further particulars apply to the Principals, GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, N. C. December 16, 1853. OXFORD MALE ACADEMY. J. H. HORNER, Principal, T. J. HORNER, Assistant. The next session will open on the 9th of January, and close on the 2nd

SCAL SCHOOL WARRENATION AL SCHOOL, WARRENTON, N. C.-R. A. EZELL A. M., Principal, assisted by competent Instructors. The Spring Session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1854.

\$50,00 5,00 17,50 12,50 Board for the session of five months, Fuel and Lights in Room, Tuition in Languages and Mathematics, " in English Branches,

in French, (extra,) Fuel in School Room, For particulars see Catalogue. Warrenton, Dec. 16, 1853. CASTALIA MALE AND FEMALE INSTI-TUTES.—Castalia, Nash County, N. C.—Rev. JOHN C. AVERITT, Principal Male Department; Mrs. HELEN

A. AVERITT, Principal Female Department.-The next session of these Institutions will open on the first Monday in January, and close the last Friday in May. Terms of tuition some as heretofore. Those desiring more particular information can obtain a Circular by addressing John A. Harrison, Belforn, Nash County, N. C.

Castalia, Nash County, N. C., Nov. 24, 1863. 1001-3t. WARRENTON N. C. FEMALE SEMINA-RY.—The next Session of this Institution will com-mence on MONDAY the 16th of January ensuing. The corps of Teachers will consist of ten or more, experienced in their various departments. Professor Vincent Czurk will again have charge of the Musical Department with competent Assistants.

The situation of the Seminary is beautiful, with ample space for exercise and recreation. Those who may desir more minute information as to terms, &c., can have a Circular sent to their address. DANIEL TURNER, Principal. Warrenton, N. C., Dec. 16, 1853.

1.300 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.—Situated in Greene County,
14 miles east of Goldsboro' and 3 miles from the Railrood
Survey from Goldsboro' to Beaufort. There are 600 acres of the land cleared, lying in about a square and very level and there remains between 200 and 300 acres of fine lands uncleared adjoining the cleared lands. The balance in good timber and turpentine lands. This place is not inferior to any place in the country in point of health, fertility, contenience to manage, ease of cultivation, or for fertilizing substances to improve the production of the soil. The fences are among the best in the country; the place is in good repair. There are two two story dwellings and all necessary pair. There are two two story dwellings and all necessary out houses, all in good repair. On an equal division of the land persons wishing to purchase can do so on easy and at-For further information apply to the subscriber persons

Snow Hill, Greene County, N. C. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.-PITT COIS-ry, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D., 1858. Thomas Moore and wife, and others to James Griffin, Ex'r of Elizabeth Nelson, dec'd, and others. Petition for account and settlement.

JESSE HARDY.

Address

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Cont that Ann Elizabeth Nelson, James M. Nelson and William W. Nelson, children of William Nelson, doc'd, are non-resi-dents of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks for the said Ann Elizabeth, James M. and William W. Nelson to be appear at our past Count of Pleasand Operator Sessions. be, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court-house is Greenville, on the first Monday of February next to plead, answer or demur to said petition or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and tried accordingly.

Witness, Henry Shepperd, Clerk of our said Court at all fice in Greenville, the first Monday of November, A. D., 1852.

H. SHEPPERD, Clerk.

Greenville, Nov 17, 1853. (Pr. adv. 85.8316.) 99—work

Grecenville, Nov 17, 1853. [Pr. adv. 85,621/4.] 99-w6# NOTICE.—WISHING TO ABANDON FARMING altogether, I propose to sell my tract of land containing 810 acres, immediately on Roanoke River, six miles below Gaston. The lands are the best on the Roanoke, cannot be

overflowed, and well adapted to the cultivation of Whest, Tobacco, or Cotton, one-half of which is in a fine state pasturage or cultivation, comfortable Dwelling and on houses. Price \$8,000 in payments to suit purchasers, and if desired 125 head of bogs, and 30 head of cattle, and lest 12 likely young negroes, raised on said plantation, together with my present years' crop of Corn, Cotton, &c., &c. These wishing to view the premises, will call on B. Moore at home BALLARD MOORE.

Mount Pleasant, Northampton, Cotober 3d, 1853.

NIEMEYER & WHITE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS, PORTSHOUTH, TA.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests. Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, as Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Sale, always on hand Hangy V. Niemayse, James C. Weitz, August 8th, 1853.

PROTECTION AGAINST COI.D.—THE UNdersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Johnston that he has just opened an entire stock of READY-MADICLOTHING, consisting of Over-Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are warranted of the best make, and to be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons in want of articles in his line would do well to give him a call.

(At Mr. NORTHAN'S Old Stand.)

Smithfield, N. C. December 5th 1852.

nithfield, N. C., December 5th, 1858.